

# Rhodora

JOURNAL OF

THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB

---

Vol. 29.

August, 1927.

No. 344.

---

## THREE NEW PLANTS FROM THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

M. L. FERNALD.

THE high degree of endemism in the floras about the Gulf of St. Lawrence has been much emphasized and it has been repeatedly pointed out that the regions of Gaspé, Anticosti, the Mingan Islands and western Newfoundland, largely escaping denudation by the last or Wisconsin glaciation, are so little explored that they will yield many more novelties. During the summers of 1924, 1925, and 1926, Brothers Victorin and Rolland have further demonstrated the great interest of the flora of Anticosti and the Mingan Islands by bringing back our first eastern collections of such plants as *Scirpus alpinus* Schleich., *Cypripedium passerinum* Richardson and *Listera borealis* Morong; by discovering new localities for other species rare in eastern America, such as *Hedysarum Mackenzii* Richardson and *Hieracium groenlandicum* Arvet-Touvet; and by securing novelties, such as the remarkable *Cirsium minganense* Victorin and other endemics already described by Bro. Victorin. To the long list of notable plants of these islands should be added the three following, two of them already known, but now for the first time made clear through the ample new collections of Victorin and Rolland.

**ERYSIMUM coarctatum**, n. sp., bienne vel perenne *E. asperum* simularans; caulibus solitariis vel caespitosis simplicibus vel ramosis 0.4–7.5 dm. altis cinereo-strigosis; foliis radicalibus anguste oblanceolatis integris vel obsolete dentatis 2–7 cm. longis 3–8 mm. latis utrinque strigosis apice subacutis vel obtusis, foliis caulinis approximatis valde adscendentibus lineari-lanceolatis vel -oblanceolatis acutis vel obtusis mediis 2–4.5 cm. longis; racemis confertis deinde elongatis rigidisque; pedicellis coarctatis crassis deinde 5–9 mm. longis; calycibus

6–8 mm. longis, sepalis lineari-oblongis obtusis stramineis; petalis aureis limbo spathulato-oblongo vel anguste obovato 4.5–6 mm. longo 2–3 mm. lato; ovario cinereo; capsulis coarctatis cinereis 3–6 cm. longis 2 mm. latis; seminibus quadrato-oblongis 1.6–2 mm. longis.—Eastern Quebec and western Newfoundland: QUEBEC: Mingan Islands, July 4, 1861, *Hyatt, Verrill & Shaler*, July, 1882, *Chas. Linden*; sur les graviers calcaires, Ile du Fantome, Archipel de Mingan, 28 juillet, 1924, *Victorin & Rolland*, no. 18,240; sur les calcaires au pied des falaises, Ile Quin, Mingan, 28 juillet, 1924, *Victorin & Rolland*, no. 18,241; sur les rivages calcaires, Ile Niapisca, Mingan, 30 juillet, 1924, *Victorin & Rolland*, no. 18,242; sur les cailloutis calcaires, Ile à la Proie, Mingan, 20 juillet, 1925, *Victorin & Rolland*, no. 21,464 (TYPE in Gray Herb.); rivages caillouteux et nus, Ile Nue, 29 juillet, 1926, *Victorin & Rolland*, no. 24,856; calcaires nus du côté du large, Ile Quin, 24 juillet, 1926, *Victorin & Rolland*, no. 24,857; Anticosti, 1861, *Hyatt, Verrill & Shaler*; 25 miles inland, Anticosti, August 22, 1917, *Victorin*, no. 4361. NEWFOUNDLAND: high beaches, Chimney Cove, July 17, 1896, *Waghorne*.

*Erysimum coarctatum* is the extreme eastern representative of *E. asperum* DC. Farther west several species are ordinarily confused under the latter name. They all, however, have much larger flowers and longer pods; the plant which seems to be true *E. asperum* having the calyx about 1 cm. long, the limb of the broadly obovate petal about 1 cm. long and 5–7 mm. broad, the capsules divergent and when mature about 1 dm. long and 1 mm. thick, the seeds 1–1.4 mm. long, and the leaves strongly repand. This typical *E. asperum* extends eastward occasionally along railroads and is represented from western Quebec (Hull, 1921, *Victorin*, no. 15,620).

**SOLIDAGO anticostensis**, n. sp., plus minusve glutinosa; caulibus subcaespitosis vel solitariis decumbentibus vel erectis 0.8–2.5 dm. altis glabris vel sparse minuteque setulosis; foliis submembranaceis utrinque glabris vel minute ciliolatis, basilariis rosulatis elliptico-ovatis vel spathulato-obovatis apice acutis vel rotundatis grosse serratis vel crenatis basi late petiolatis 3–7 cm. longis 1.5–3 cm. latis, foliis caulinis subdistantibus 8–15 infra inflorescentiam anguste obovatis vel oblanceolatis crenatis vel integris obtusis vel subacutis, imis subpetiolatis, mediis superioribusque sessilibus 1.5–5.5 cm. longis 0.4–1.5 cm. latis; inflorescentia thyrsoides densa 2–6 cm. longa 2–2.5 cm. diametro; pedicellis 2–5 mm. longis sparse setulosis; involucrio late campanulato 5.5–8 mm. alto; bracteis 5-seriatis subcoriaceis glutinosis, exterioribus lanceolatis, interioribus oblongis obtusis 1–1.7 mm. latis; disci floribus circa 20, lobis 1.3–1.8 mm. longis; ligulis 10, 3–4 mm. longis; antheris 2 mm. longis; achaeniis 2 mm. longis strigosis.—QUEBEC: on rocks close to the sea. South-

West Point, Anticosti Island, July 15, 1883, *J. Macoun*, no. 23; falaises caillouteuses sèches, Pointe Sud-ouest, Anticosti, Août 7, 1926, *Victorin & Rolland*, no. 25,158 (TYPE in Gray Herb.); falaises argilo-calcaires sèches, Rivière la Loutre, Anticosti, Août 7, 1926, *Victorin & Rolland*, no. 25,156.

A beautiful plant of the § *Virgaurea*, thoroughly consistent in all three collections and standing about midway between *Solidago Cutleri* Fern. and *S. Randii* (Porter) Britton. It has the large involucre, broad bracts, and long corolla-lobes of *S. Cutleri*, but the comparatively few flowers, short anthers and short achenes of *S. Randii*. In *S. Cutleri*, unknown nearer than Mt. Katahdin, Maine, the cauline leaves are usually only 2–7 below the inflorescence (in *S. anticostensis* 8–15); in *S. Cutleri* the heads are about 50-flowered, the anthers 2–3 mm. long and the achenes 3–3.5 mm. long (in *S. anticostensis* the heads 30-flowered, the anthers at most 2 mm. long and the achenes only 2 mm. long). In *S. Randii*, which reaches its northeastern limit in Maine, the cauline leaves are lanceolate rather than oblanceolate; the involucre only 5–6 mm. high, with about 3 series of narrow and acutish bracts; and the lobes of the disk-corollas are rarely more than 1 mm. long.

The Macoun material of *S. anticostensis* was distributed as *S. humilis* Pursh, but the identification afterward changed by Gray to *S. Virgaurea*, var. *alpina* Bigel. Under the former name the Anticosti plant was cited in Macoun's *Catalogue*; under the latter name in the *Synoptical Flora*.

**SOLIDAGO Victorinii**, n. sp., plus minusve glutinosa; caulibus subcaespitosis decumbentibus 1.7–2.5 dm. altis glabris; foliis subcoriaceis utrinque glabris, basilariis rosulatis oblanceolatis apice subacutis crenato-serratis basi petiolatis 4 cm. longis 1 cm. latis, caulinis 9–11 infra inflorescentiam, imis mediisque oblanceolatis acutis 2–4 cm. longis 0.5–0.8 cm. latis adpresso-serratis, superioribus valde reductis lanceolatis integris acutis; inflorescentia thyrsoides subdensa 7–8 cm. longa 2–2.5 cm. diametro; pedicellis 2–5 mm. longis sparse setulosis; involucreo cylindrico-campanulato 5.5–6 mm. alto; bracteis circa 3-seriatis coriaceis dorso pruinosis, exterioribus lineari-oblongis obtusis, interioribus spathulatis ciliatis apice rotundatis 1 mm. latis; disci floribus circa 10 lobis 1 mm. longis; ligulis 7, 2–3 mm. longis; antheris 2 mm. longis; achaeniis immaturis 1.2 mm. longis valde hirsutis.—QUEBEC: corniches calcaires, Rivière Chicotte, Anticosti, Août 15, 1926, *Victorin & Rolland*, no. 25,069 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

*S. Victorinii* was growing with *S. racemosa* Greene, from which it

is at once distinguished by the spatulate round-tipped bracts, short pedicels, and copiously hirsute rather than appressed-setulose achenes. Its involucre as promptly separates it from other near allies, such as *S. Randii* (Porter) Britton and *S. chlorolepis* Fernald; the latter also quickly distinguished by its truncate to round-tipped leaves, elongate pedicels (1–1.5 cm. long) and small involucre (3–4 mm. high). *S. Victorinii* is simulated by some specimens of *S. hispida*, var. *tonsa* Fern., but the latter plant has the stems villous, at least at base, the leaves commonly with axillary fascicles, the involucre mostly smaller and with the bracts narrowed at summit, and the achenes glabrous.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

---

## CONTRIBUTION TO THE FLORA OF THE ISLANDS OF ST. PIERRE ET MIQUELON.

BRO. LOUIS ARSÈNE.

(Continued from p. 133)

### PART II. ENUMERATION OF PLANTS DESERVING SPECIAL MENTION, WITH NOTES.

The following enumeration comprises: 1st. 129 plants new to the flora of St. Pierre et Miquelon, not having been reported by Gautier, Bonnet and Delamare; 2nd. 13 plants reported only by Gautier and rediscovered by me; 3rd. about 85 plants, misnamed, in my opinion, by Gautier, Bonnet or Delamare, or belonging to groups which have been revised since their publications. In doubtful cases, a note states the reasons why I decided to change the name.

For each of these plants, I give, with the date, the locality where I collected it, and, especially for the plants new to the Islands, I add indications about their habitat and frequency.

Unless otherwise stated, specimens of the plants enumerated here are deposited at the Gray Herbarium where they may be seen and their determination verified.

Some remarks with reference to identification, range etc., have been added on certain other plants, and I have included here and there several notes Professor Fernald had the kindness to send in a letter dated December 9, 1926, when reporting on my herbarium.

The names of the plants *new* to St. Pierre et Miquelon are marked